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Rectolejeunea
Berteroana (Gottsche) Evans
Brittoniae Evans
Maxonii Evans
phylloloba (Nees & Mont.) Evans

Euosmolejeunea
clausa (Nees & Mont.) Evans
duriuscula (Nees) Evans
parvula Evans

Taxilejeunea
erosifolia Steph.
obtusangula (Spruce) Evans

Ceratolejeunea
cubensis (Mont.) Schiffn.
integrifolia Evans

Leptolejeunea
elliptica (Lehm & Lindenb.) Schiffn.

Drepanolejeunea
bidens (Steph.) Evans

Harpalejeunea
ovata (Hook.) Schiffn.

Crossotolejeunea
bermudiana Evans

Brachiolejeunea
bahamensis Evans
corticalis (Lehm. & Lindenb.) Schiffn.

Pytchocoleus
heterophyllus Evans

Lopholejeunea
Muelleriana (Gottsche) Schiffn.
Sagraeana (Mont.) Schiffn.

Caudalejeunea
Lehmanniana (Gottsche) Evans

Mastigolejeunea
auriculata (Wils. & Hook.) Schiffn.

Leucolejeunea
clypeata (Schwein.) Evans
conchifolia Evans
unciloba (Lindenb.) Evans
xanthocarpa (Lehm. & Lindenb.) Evans.

Jubula
pennsylvanica (Steph.) Evans

Frullania
arietina Tayl.
Asagrayana Mont.
Bolanderi Aust.
Brittoniae Evans
californica (Aust.) Evans
catalinae Evans
chilcootiensis Steph.
cobrensis Gottsche
cucullata Lindenb. & Gottsche
Donnellii Aust.
eboracensis Gottsche
franciscana M. A. Howe
gibbosa Nees
inflata Gottsche
Kunzei Lehm & Lindenb.
mexicana Lindenb.
nisquallensis Sulliv.
Oakesiana Aust.
obcordata Lehm & Lindenb.
plana Sulliv.
Rappii Evans
riojaneirensis (Raddi) Spruce
riparia Hampe
saxicola Aust.
Selwyniana Pears.
squarrosa (R. Bl. & N.) Dumort.
Tamarisci (L.) Dumort.
Wrightii Aust.

Anthocerotaceae

Notothylas
Breutelii Gottsche
orbicularis (Schwein.) Sulliv.

Anthoceros
carolinianus Michx.
crispulus (Mont.) Douin
Donnellii Aust.
fusiformis Aust.
Hallii Aust.
laevis L.
Macounii M. A. Howe
Pearsoni M. A. Howe
phymatodes M. A. Howe
punctatus L.
Ravenelii Aust.

NOTES ON RECENT BRYOLOGICAL LITERATURE

Sphagnum as a Surgical Dressing.—Under this title Professor J. W. Hotson, University of Washington, Seattle, has written an excellent popular article in *Science*.[1] It is noted that the most promising fields for surgical sphagnum are along the northern Pacific and Atlantic coasts. Among the uses of sphagnum are enumerated: peat, as fuel; packing, by nurserymen and florists; as insulating material; as packing around raw fruits, such as grapes; for manufacture of papers, such as wall-paper, wrapping paper, and building paper, especially in Sweden; stable bedding; dressings for wounds of domestic animals; mixed with wool, used for cloth in Germany; used with good results as a so-called fertilizer because of its water-holding properties. Hotson notes that it has been used to some extent as a surgical dressing by the Hudson Bay Company, and in the Napoleonic and Franco-Prussian and Russo-Japanese wars.

Dr. C. W. Cathcart, an Edinburgh surgeon, began experimenting with sphagnum in one of the Scottish hospitals in 1914, publishing results in the

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[1] Hotson, J. W. Sphagnum as a Surgical Dressing. Science, N. S., **48**: 203-208. Aug. 30, 1918.

Scotsman, and also formed an organization for collecting and preparing the moss for use in Edinburgh. The British War Office accepted sphagnum pads as "official" dressings in February, 1916, and such dressings have grown in popularity until in the summer of 1918 Scotland alone has been asked to supply 4,000,000 pads per month. In America, Dr. J. B. Porter, McGill University, Montreal, began work with surgical sphagnum in 1916, an organization was effected under the Canadian Red Cross, and in January, 1918, the British War Office asked Canada for 20,000,000 pads. The National Red Cross of America later took up the idea, giving the Seattle Chapter a preliminary order for 50,000 pads in March, 1918.

In collecting sphagnum for surgical dressings a small handful at a time should be taken, shaken lightly to free it of sticks, etc., the water gently squeezed out if wet, then put in a bag. The moss is sometimes usable to considerable depth—the beginning of partial decay at the lower end of the stem determining the limit. The moss is then spread out to dry and later is sorted, preferably before entirely dry, otherwise it will have to be moistened again. Prof. Hotson gives a detailed account of the method of preparation of the American dressing. Briefly stated, this dressing consists of a piece of Zorbik or Scot tissue (wood-pulp paper) on which is placed a layer of sphagnum and then a thin layer of non-absorbent cotton, then the edges of the tissue are folded over these and another layer of cotton placed over the fold. This pad is enclosed in a piece of gauze with the folds on the cotton side of the pad and the ends folded in "muff-wise." The British pad is simply a flat bag of English "long-cloth" filled with a layer of moss and sewed shut. O. E. J.

The Mosses collected by the Smithsonian African Expedition, 1909-1910[2]—Under this title, H. N. Dixon publishes an annotated list of the eighty-three numbers of specimens of mosses collected on the African expedition by Dr. Edgar A. Mearns, the actual number of species being forty-eight. "As would be expected in the tropical region of Africa, the bulk of them were at high altitudes, only seven numbers being below 2,000 meters, five of these at 1,350 meters, the remaining two at 1,950 meters. Of the rest, the largest proportion (between 65 and 70), came from the 'giant heath zone' of Mt. Kenia, at about 3,630 meters." Only eight species were in fruit.

Dixon discusses at some length the questions of plant geography involved, the relationships of this alpine African moss flora being, for the most part, with that of the arctic and cold temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. Many of the species are dioicous or sterile and thus not so likely to have arrived at their African station by a chance distribution of spores, and the author concludes "that a more continuous land area under colder and more hygrophytic conditions than Engler admits[3] is postulated by the known facts, and that the practically total absence of any counter-exchange from Africa to Europe presupposes something much more definite in the way of *southerly* migration than has hitherto been recognized, difficult as it may be to trace the land connection that would have provided the necessary bridge of transit."

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[2] Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, **69**: (No. 12): 1-28. Pl 1 & 2. Oct. 8, 1918.

[3] Engler, A. Plants of the North Temperate Zone in their transition to the high mountains of tropical Africa. Annals of Botany **18**: 523-540. 1904.

Twelve new species are described and figured: *Sphagnum Keniae, Hymenostylium crassinervium, Leptodontiopsis elata, Rhacomitrium defoliatum, Bryum plano-marginatum, Philonotis speirophylla, Breutelia stricticaulis, Polytrichum Keniae, Hygroamblystegium procerum, Calliergon Keniae, Isopterygium sericifolium*, and *Rhynchostegiella Keniae*, the types of these being in the U. S. National Herbarium. Two new varieties are described: *Aulacomnium turgidum* var. *papillosum*, and *Neckera complanata* var. *maxima*. The other species represented in the collections were: *Sphagnum Pappeanum* C. M., *S. Rugegense* var. *gracilescens* Warnst., *Andreaea kilimandscharica* Par., *Distichium kilimandjaricum* C. M., *Blindia acuta* forma *prolixa* [evidently proposed as a new form], *Campylopus stramineus* (Mitt.) Jaeg., *C. procerus* (C. M.) Par., *C. Joannis-Meyeri* (C. M.) Par., *Leptodontium pumilum* (C. M.) Broth., *L. Joannis-Meyeri* C. M., *Tortula erubescens* (C. M.) Broth., *T. Cavalli* Negri, *Grimmia ovata* Web. & Mohr, *Rhacomitrium alare* (Broth.) Par., *R. durum* (C. M.) Par., *Amphidium cyathicarpum* (Mont.) Broth., *Tetraplodon bryoides* (Zoeg.) Lind., *Pohlia afrocruda* (C. M.) Broth., *Pohlia* sp., *Rhodobryum spathulosifolium* (C. M.) Broth., *Bartramia ruvenzorensis* Broth., *Breutelia subgnaphalea* var. *densiramea* Negri, *B. auronitens* Negri, *Rhacocarpus Humboldtii* (Hook.) Lindb., *Antitrichia kilimandscharica* Broth., *Pterogonium ornithopodioides* (Huds.) Lindb., *Pilotrichella profusicaulis* (C. M.) Par., *Papillaria africana* (C. M.) Jaeg., *Pinnatella Engleri* Broth., *Thamnium Hildebrandtii* (C. M.) Besch., *Calliergon sarmentosum* var. *subflavum* Ferg., *Stereodon cupressiformis* (L.) Brid., *Pleuropsis sericeus* (Hornsch.) Broth., and *Brachythecium implicatum* (Hornsch.) Jaeg.

Dixon notes that "it may be possible to gain some idea of the prevailing species on Mt. Kenia from the number of gatherings made of some of them. Judged in this way, the most frequent mosses would be: *Campylopus stramineus* (Mitt.) Jaeg., 13 gatherings; *Tortula Cavalli* Negri, 9 gatherings; *Bartramia ruvenzorensis* Broth., 5 gatherings; *Grimmia ovata* Web. & Mohr, 5 gatherings. None of the others are represented by more than three gatherings each."

O. E. J.

Theriot on Some Chilean Mosses—Monsieur I. Thériot has recently sent us a separate of an article[4] dealing with the confusion that has arisen in the case of two Chilean mosses. According to the studies of M. Thériot, based partly upon a comparison of type material, practically all authors subsequent to Schimper have described under *Barbula flagellaris* a moss which is identical with what Sullivant, in the Mosses of the Wilkes Expedition, had called *B. depressa*. Schimper's original description, however, calls for a *Tortula*, and an examination of the original specimen collected by Bertero shows that Schimper's name applies to the plant later described as *Tortula perflaccida* Broth. The two species are, indeed, so similar in gross appearance that on the original sheet of Bertero's material, ticketed in Schimper's hand, there is a tuft of each species preserved, side by side.

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[4] Thériot: Note sur une mousse du Chili. Extrait du recueil des publications de la Société Havraise d' études diverses. 1er trimestre, 1917. Pp. 1-7 (repaged?).

The clearing up of the identity of these two species involves a few nomenclatorial changes, and as the original publication may not be readily accessible, we summarize these conclusions below:

(1) BARBULA DEPRESSA Sull. Musci Wilkes Exped. p. 5, pl. 11 B (1859).
B. flagellaris Schimp. pp. in sched. in Hb. Mus. Paris; Mitten, (sub *Tortula*), Musci austro-am. p. 150; Brotherus, in Engler & Prantl. Nat. Pflanzenf. Musci. p. 410; Dusén, in Arkiv för Bot. bd. 6, Nr. 8, p. 14; Cardot. Fl. bry. terr. magell. p. 94.

Under the species are three varieties, viz.: var. *denticulata* (Dus.) Thér.; var. *gracilis* (Dus.) Thér.; and var. *oliviensis* (Card.) Thér. The latter is the *Barbula oliviensis* Card., while the two others had been described by Dusén under *B. flagellaris* auct.

(2) TORTULA FLAGELLARIS (Schimp.) Thér.
Barbula flagellaris Schimp. Ann. sc. nat. 11th Ser. T. vi. p. 146 (1836); C. Müll. Syn. Musc. I, p. 642.
Tortula perflaccida Broth. in Dusén l. c.

Under this species M. Thériot describes as a new variety, var. *densiretis* Thér.

E. B. C.

Vegetation on Conglomerate Rocks in Cincinnati Region.—Miss Braun has described in an interesting paper[5] the succession of vegetation on the conglomerate rocks near Cincinnati, Ohio. In places the glacial-outwash boulders, gravels, and sands have been cemented by limestone into a massive irregular conglomerate, which, being more resistant to erosion than the surrounding materials, usually stands out as irregular outcrops on hillsides. The rock is rather porous and in the pockets of the irregular masses a black, sandy, calcareous, spongy, humus soil accumulates. Another interesting point lies in the isolation of the outcrops as plant habitats, several miles often intervening between similar outcrops. The succession is grouped under four headings: 1. Lichen stages. (a) Crustose lichens are the first, occurring as patches on the smoother and more exposed rock faces. *Lecidea* sp., *Pertusaria communis*, *Staurothele umbrina*, *Verrucaria muralis*, and *Placodium citrinum*. The xerophytic moss, *Grimmia apocarpa*, is of minor importance. (b) *Dermatocarpon miniatum* practically covers the surface in the second stage, the gelatinous lichen, *Omphalaria* sp., being the most prominent of the secondary species. Mosses are here more important than in the first stage: *Grimmia apocarpa*, *Anomodon attenuatus*, and *Leskea* sp. On under sides of ledges and in shaded spots the pale powdery *Amphiloma lanuginosum* and a moss, *Plagiothecium* sp., are prominent. 2. Moss stages. (a) The first is characterized by *Anomodon attenuatus* with the secondary species, *Leskea* sp., *Anomodon minor*, *Grimmia apocarpa*, and the liverwort, *Porella platyphylla.* (b) Next comes a moss stage characterized by a dense mat of *Mnium cuspidatum* with the secondary species, *Rhodobryum roseum*, *Catharinea crispa*, *Entodon seductrix*, *Brachythecium salebrosum*, *Fissidens incurvus*, and the mosses of stage "a." The hepatic, *Conocephalum conicum*, and the lichen, *Peltigera apthosa*, are sometimes important here. This moss mat forms under it a thick layer of humus, thus leading to occupation by the herbs *Aquilegia*, *Sedum*, *Cystopteris fragilis*, *Woodsia obtusa*, *Poa compressa*, *Silene virginica*, *Camptosorus*, etc., this later stage eventually passing into a shrub stage of *Ribes gracile*, *Staphylea*, *Rhus canadensis*, and *Toxicodendron*, *Hydrangea*, and *Physocarpus*.

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[5] Braun, E. Lucy. The Vegetation of Conglomerate Rocks of the Cincinnati Region. Plant World **20**: 380–392. December, 1917.

O. E. J.

Predigested Cladonias.—The story of natives of Madagascar feeding dispeptics on rice which has been cooked in the hollow portions of pitcher-plants and thus partially digested by the ferments of the "pitchers," is recalled by the following item, quoted from an interesting article[6] on the foods eaten by the natives of far northern regions in Canada:

> "The Arctic 'salad,' which seems to be favored more in winter, when no vegetable food has been seen for months, is the first stomach or rumen of the caribou when it happens to be filled with freshly-chewed reindeer-moss or *Cladonia* lichens. This is frozen whole and sliced off very thin, the gastric juice supplying the acid, and a liberal mixture of seal-oil the salad dressing. The caribou stomach is seldom eaten except when filled with the succulent reindeer-moss, and when it contains woody grass-fibre is usually discarded. This food may properly be classed as 'pre-digested,' and under certain extenuating circumstances, such as a trail appetite, a long siege of one-course rations of meat, anything 'different' may have some attractions, but few white men venture to experiment with it."

O. E. J.

"Botanical Abstracts," a New Journal.—During the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and various affiliated societies in Pittsburgh last winter, a number of botanists, mostly editors of botanical magazines, got together and discussed plans for the publication in English of a magazine devoted to brief summaries or abstracts and citations of publications in botany. Organization was effected at the second meeting and a board of control elected, which, after the beginning of 1919, shall be composed of representatives elected from the various American botanical societies and organizations having to do with botany in its broadest sense. Dr. B. E. Livingston, Johns Hopkins University, finally consented at considerable sacrifice of time and effort to serve as editor-in-chief, assisted by nearly a score of editors for the various subdivisions of botanical science. The first number has appeared, dated September, 1918, and it is planned to issue two volumes of three hundred pages each per year, at six dollars per year, the publisher being the Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md. Heretofore our main reliance for botanical abstracts, which, of course, must be international, has been the *Botanisches Centralblatt*, and it is a distinct pleasure to call to the attention of our readers such a publication in English. This is a young journal and there will be up-hill work for its sponsors for a time. We would earnestly urge our readers to support the enterprise in every way possible. The first number in its 36 pages contains 206 abstracts ranging from mere citations up to some of more than four hundred words.

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[6] Anderson, Rudolph M. Eskimo Food—How It Tastes to a White Man. Ottawa Naturalist **32**: 59-65. Oct., 1918.

A New Genus and Species of the Collemaceae.—Bruce Fink[7] finds that much of the lichen formerly identified as *Collema pulposum* (Bernh.) Ach., from stations ranging from the Atlantic to beyond the Mississippi, represents a new genus and species, *Collemodes Bachmanianum* Fink. In the *Collemae* the trichogyne extends beyond the surface of the thallus, and the small spermatia escape from the superficial spermogonia and are carried to this exposed portion of the female reproductive tract. In *Collemodes*, however, the spermatic are internal, much larger, 6–14 by 2–3 microns, not contained in spermagonia, and the trichogynes grow to the spermatia within the thallus. Identified from N. Y., Ohio, Mo., Iowa, Minn., and Wis. O. E. J.

Uganda Mosses Collected by R. Duemmer and Others.—H. N. Dixon has identified and figured some Uganda mosses, principally specimens in the U. S. National Museum collected by Duemmer[8] The altitudes given are mostly 4000 ft., a few being at 3500 ft. The species are: *Trematodon intermedius* Welw. & Dub.; *Octoblepharum albidum* (L.) Hedw.; *Fissidens subglaucissimus* Broth.; *F. erosulus* (C. M.) Par.; *F. sciophyllus* Mitt.; *Tortula erubescens* (C. M.) Broth.; *Schlotheimia Grevilleana* Mitt.; *Rhodobryum roseum* (Weis.) Limpr.; *Neckeropsis truncata* (P. Beauv.) Fleisch.; *N. Lepineana* (Mont.) Fleisch.; *Porotrichum Laurentii* R. & C.; *Pinnatella Engleri* Broth.; *Thamnium pennaeforme* (Hornsch.) Kindb.; *Erythrodontium subjulaceum* (C. M.) Par.; *Fabronia angolensis* Welw. & Dub.; *Hookeriopsis Pappeana* (Hampe) Jaeg.; *Rhacopilum speluncae* C. M.; *Thuidium laevipes* Mitt. and *Vesicularia sphaerocarpa* (C. M.) Broth. *Rhacopilum ugandae* Broth. & Dix. is described as new, as are also the following by Dixon: *Brachymenium variabile, Pilotrichella pilifolia, Cyathophorum africanum, Rhacopilum marginatum, Lindbergia patentifolia, Thuidium pallidisetum,* and *Ectropothecium Dummeri.* O. E. J.

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[7] Fink, Bruce. A New Genus and Species of the *Collemaceae*. (Contrib. XIV, Bot. Lab., Miami Univ.) Mycologia **10:** 235–238. Pl. 13. Sept., 1918.

[8] Dixon, H. N. Uganda Mosses Collected by R. Duemmer and Others. Smithson. Misc. Coll. (Publ. 2522), **69:** No. 8, 1–10. Pl. 1. 1918.

The William Mitten Lichen Herbarium.—We quote the following from the *Journal of the New York Botanical Garden*, March, 1918: "The lichen herbarium of the late William Mitten, presented to the Garden several years ago by his daughter, Miss Flora Mitten, is being incorporated in the general herbarium of the Garden. This collection contains many fine specimens, most of which are determined."

Claassen on Lichens of Northern Ohio.—Edo Claassen published a list of the lichens of northern Ohio in the *Ohio Naturalist*, June, 1912, and has recently published an additional list[9] of 23 species found in one or more of seven counties centering around Cleveland. Species noted as apparently quite rare are: *Arthopyrenia macrospora*, *A. quinqueseptata*, *Bilimbia trachona*, *Lecanora tartarea*, *Lecidea myriocarpoides*, and *L. pycnocarpa*.

O. E. J.

The Stirling Herbarium.—It is stated in *Nature* that the herbarium of the late Lord Justice Stirling has been presented by Lady Stirling to the Tunbridge Wells Natural History Society, England. The collection is said to contain "about 6,000 varieties of mosses and liverworts."

More Lichens for Nantucket.—In two former lists[10] R. Heber Howe, Jr., enumerated the lichens found on the island of Nantucket, and in a third list[11] he enumerates seven more species, making altogether for the island 34 species.

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT

Offerings—*To members only.* Return postage should accompany the request; a *stamp* is better than a stamped envelope, as specimen packets do not always fit the latter.

Mr. C. C. Plitt, 3933 Lowndes Ave., Baltimore, Md.—*Cladina implexa* Harm., collected in England by Rev. P. G. M. Rhodes, and *Solorina crocea* (L.) Ach., from Colorado.

Mr. S. Rapp, Sanford, Florida.—*Sphagnum recurvum* Beauv. and *S. strictum* Sulliv., collected in Florida by Mr. Rapp.

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[9] Claassen, Edo. Second Alphabetical List of the Lichens Collected in Several Counties of Northern Ohio. Ohio Journ. Sci. **18:** 62–63. December, 1917.

[10] Howe, R. Heber, Jr. Rhodora **14:** 88–90. 1912, and **15:** 93–94. 1913.

[11] Howe, R. Heber, Jr. Rhodora **20:** 40. Feb., 1918.

ERRATA

Page 17, line 26, for *and* read and.
Page 24, line 16, for *Solarina* read *Solorina.*
Page 36, line 22, for *forma* read forma.
Page 60, line 27, for Ohioense read ohioense.
Page 61, line 10 from bottom, for *Ohioense* read *ohioense.*
Facing page 63, on Plate XXVI, for *Ohioense* read *ohioense.*
Page 90, line 1, for *Pytchocoleus* read *Ptychocoleus.*
Page 91, last line, for t opical read tropical.
Page 92, lines 5, 8, and 9, for *Keniae* read *keniae.*